

U. S. Army to Fight Between French and British



The



World.



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COCCHI, IN TEARS, CONFESSES HE MURDERED RUTH CRUGER

FOUR MILES OF TRENCHES FOR PERSHING MEN BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH

Location Virtually Agreed Upon as Urged by the Visiting Mission.

SUPPLIES CONSIDERED.

Warning in Paris Not to Depend Too Much on Use of Aeros.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—American expeditionary forces on the French front line may occupy a position between the British and French sectors. It is estimated that the American expedition at first will occupy only about four miles of trenches.

[It has been reported that the British and French lines join near St. Quentin, one of the objectives of the Allied attacks. If the American troops are placed as above indicated they might be the first to enter St. Quentin when the German stronghold is taken.]

From official sources it became known to-day that the French mission to this country had recommended such a position for Pershing's troops.

In official quarters it was pointed out that the American forces would necessarily be placed in such a position as to insure an independent line of communication and supply. To break into the French or British sectors with the American forces would entail confusion in supply lines.

PARIS, June 23.—While America is talking about a vast fleet of aeroplanes it should not fail to pay proper attention to the equally vital infantry and artillery arms of offense, is the opinion of a high member of Major Gen. Pershing's staff.

After reading cables to French papers on the nation-wide agitation in America urging Congress to approve huge aero fleet plans, he declared to-day:

"While supremacy in the air is imperative, aeroplanes alone are not going to win the war. There are three big elements—infantry, artillery and aviation. The three should be considered in balanced co-ordination. One arm is as important as the other."

"BIG FOUR" BOARD TO RUN THE WAR FOR UNCLE SAM

Council of National Defense to Be Reorganized to Meet This Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Council of National Defense "very shortly" will be reorganized on a four-man basis. This was stated officially to-day by a member of the President's Cabinet.

Plans call for one man to direct all railroad and industrial work; another will be director in charge of purchase and dissemination of all raw materials; a third will be director of purchase and dissemination of all finished materials; and the fourth will be chairman of a general purchasing board.

The chairman of the purchasing board will act as purchasing agent for the Allies here.

The directors are to have widest powers and will carry on the work themselves under the authorization of the six Cabinet members now on the board.

One of the biggest duties of the "big four war board" will be to find the best use of all materials used by the Government, and to establish that basis for everybody, private individuals as well as the Government.

GREAT EXPLOSION IN AN AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS PLANT

More Than 1,000 Victims, According to an Announcement in Parliament at Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—More than 1,000 persons were killed or injured or are missing in consequence of an explosion in munition factories in Bloeweg, according to an announcement made in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament by the Minister of Defense, as forwarded in a despatch from Vienna.

The casualties were given by the Minister as follows: Dead, 134, missing, 170; wounded, 625. Of the wounded 520 received only slight injuries.

The Minister said the explosion probably was due to lack of caution on the part of men employed in a trench mortar workshop.

TWO MORE WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED AT WHITE HOUSE

Make "Surprise Attack," but Are Promptly Taken In by Policemen.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Escaping a line of police outside of suffrage headquarters to-day two militant pickets bore a banner to the White House gates and were promptly arrested by two policemen. The police characterized the affair as a "surprise attack," but the picketwomen were on hand a few minutes after the pickets arrived.

The women arrested were Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, who was previously arrested during the anti-suffrage demonstrations this week, and Miss Gladys Greiner of Baltimore.

They were charged with violation of the police regulations against unlawful assemblies obstructing traffic. They were permitted to depart, however, with the understanding that they will appear for trial.

Later Miss Mabel Vernon and Miss Virginia Arnold, of North Carolina, bearing suffrage banners tried to follow the Russian mission into the Capitol. They were arrested and taken to the Capitol guard room.

The chairman of the Police Pullman then extended the ban on suffrage pickets to the Capitol and House and Senate office buildings.

TWO NEW YORKERS GET WAR CROSS FOR HEROISM

Three Other Americans Also Honored by France for Removing Wounded Soldiers.

PARIS, June 23.—Gen. Dauvin to-day personally pinned the War Cross on Dr. C. Briggs of Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Forbes and Sidney Brooks of Boston, John Bridges and Norman Lee of New York.

All were decorated for "removing wounded under the most perilous circumstances." The five Americans are members of the Norton Division of the Red Cross.

20,000 ACCLAIM ITALIAN MISSION IN THE STADIUM

As Many More Outside Join in Wild Cheers for the Visitors.

Twenty thousand persons were crowded into the City College stadium this morning, a forest of waving green and red and white; and as many more gazed in from the sidewalks, the rooftops and the rocks in Morningside Park, to tender greetings of welcome to the Italian Royal Commission. Fifty bands of music blared their welcome and the shouts from thousands of throats at times silenced the music.

It was a reception of which to be proud, and the Prince of Udine and his party showed their appreciation of the outpouring. In the center of the stadium a platform had been raised, with quarters for speakers, singers and special guests, as well as the members of the royal party. Italian societies, gay in color, joyful in enthusiasm, and headed by one or more bands, marched to the City College hours before the scheduled arrival of the party.

The Commission was due at 11 o'clock and every corner of the big amphitheatre was occupied before 10. In front of the platform, with its gold and green, red and white background, in which were the royal arms, 400 girls from twelve to fourteen years old were seated. They came from St. Joseph's Church, dressed uniformly in the Italian colors, and made a beautiful picture. Behind them were the societies in their uniforms.

The Prince and his party reached the college in automobiles, flanked by an escort from the army and navy, the National Guard and the police. They were escorted into the main hall, where Mayor Mitchell and President Mezes of the City College bade them welcome. From there the party marched into the stadium. This was the moment for which the crowd had been waiting. There had been noise before; now there was a tumult. The bands started to play all at once; the pretty maids arose and waved their little flags; hats went up into the air; the music was drowned, only occasionally there being heard a strain of the Italian national air, and again a whisper of the "Star Spangled Banner." From the rocks in the park and from the crowds just outside the college grounds came an answering shout of welcome.

The Prince and the rest of the Commission gazed out on the scene with smiles on trembling lips and moistened eyes. America had been riotous in its greeting to them; had opened her doors and the people their hearts. But this wonderful outburst from people of their own country, part of this wonderful country, left them without expression to respond.

Florence Lagorainini, for the 400 pretty maidens in front of the platform, presented Prince Ferdinand with a bouquet of American Beauty roses, which was as tall as a young tree. Seated in the grand stand was Antonio Peruzzi, wearing a red shirt and a huge sombrero. His breast was covered with medals, and when the Prince learned that he was seventy-seven years old and the only survivor in New York who fought with Garibaldi he asked that the veteran be brought to him, and the Prince shook hands with him.

Madame Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and chorus, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and Mayor Mitchell and

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(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

NAVAL GUNS ON U. S. SHIP SMASH THE PERISCOPE OF AN ATTACKING SUBMARINE

Armed Freighter Barely Escapes Being Hit by U Boat Torpedo.

NOW SAFE IN HOME PORT

Naval Gunners Fire Four Shots and at Least One Made a Hit.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 23.—A fight between an American freight steamer and a German submarine which took place June 6, one day out from Genoa, Italy, and resulted in the navy gunners on the American vessel scoring at least one hit, was reported by the Captain of the steamer on his arrival here to-day.

The Captain said the U boat suddenly appeared at a distance of about 500 yards and with her appearance a torpedo was launched. The torpedo's wake was clearly discernible and it was possible to see the submarine's conning tower. The vessel that it missed the ship by about 20 feet. Fire was immediately opened on the U boat from a stern gun and four shots were discharged in rapid succession as the submarine submerged.

The second shot, the Captain said, struck the periscope, throwing it high into the air and the last shot fired hit the water in the exact spot where the U boat disappeared. The American vessel suffered no damage. This is the second encounter reported within two days in which an American ship successfully defended herself against a submarine attack.

SINKING OF U BOAT BY AMERICAN STEAMER OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

Saw Blue Smoke and Bubbles on Water, Says Report to Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Confirmation of the sinking of a German submarine by the navy gun crew of an armed American merchantman, mentioned in yesterday's despatches, was received to-day by the Navy Department in a report from Chief Boatwain's Mate O. J. Gullikson, commanding the runners.

"Apparently the submarine was either sunk or badly damaged," his report says, "as nothing further was seen of it."

The report was made public by Secretary Daniels immediately upon its receipt. After describing the unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the steamer, the report said:

"A periscope was sighted off the starboard beam and fire was immediately commenced from the forward guns at about 2,000 yards. The ship was headed toward the periscope. All shots were falling very close to the periscope.

Suddenly a shot from the forward gun hit just in front of the periscope, making the submarine submerge, and a light blue smoke came up from the stern of the submarine. The periscope appeared again at a range of about 600 yards, when a shot from the after gun hit it squarely on the waterline, making small bits of steel fly and causing commotion of bubbles in the water."

Guilt for high food prices belongs to speculators, says House. The House today passed a bill to punish those who hoard foodstuffs. The bill is known as the "Food Hoarding Bill."

DRIVE OF GERMANS AGAIN HELD BACK NORTH OF AISNE

Crown Prince Again Fails to Dislodge French and Suffers Big Losses.

PARIS, June 23.—Continuing their offensive on the Aisne front, the Germans last night made repeated attacks in the region of Vauxaillon and southeast of Fala. They also multiplied their efforts against the French positions north of Froimont, where they failed yesterday. To-day's official statement says the Germans made considerable sacrifices without gaining the slightest advantage.

Following is the text of to-day's War Office report:

"The night was marked by violent bombardment, followed by a new series of German efforts against the points attacked on the preceding day—in the region of Vauxaillon on the one hand, southeast of Fala on the other. All these attacks were repulsed and the enemy, whose losses were serious, gained no advantage.

"The fighting was particularly spirited between Royere Farm and Froimont Farm. The Germans, who enlarged their attacking front east of Epine de Chevigny, as far as to the north of Froimont Farm, multiplied their efforts to capture these positions. Their attacking forces, broken up by our fire, were not able to approach our lines or breach from the salient penetrated yesterday.

"Other efforts of the enemy, east of Cavalliers de Courcy and in the sector of Chambrettes, also were repulsed.

"We penetrated the German lines at several points and took prisoners."

For nearly a week the Germans have apparently been preparing for a powerful drive in the region where the French forces in their grant offensive encroached close to Laon.

The fighting has been extending over nearly sixteen miles on this front. Three days ago the Germans began making powerful drives at various points where the French commanded the higher ground. To-day, apparently, these scattered attacks have been consolidated into a co-ordinated general drive.

Berlin's Report of the Fighting North of the Aisne.

BERLIN, June 23 (via London).—A French position south of Fala on a front of 14 kilometers and 500 metres deep was captured yesterday by German troops. Army Headquarters announced to-day. Prisoners to the number of 300 were taken.

Fear of Blindness Led Him to Kill Himself.

MUST SEIZE ALL COAL AND OIL SOON, DECLARES DANIELS

"War Depends on the Latter," Navy Secretary Tells Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Declaring it a "question of a very short time before the Government must commandeer all oil and coal in the country," Secretary Daniels to-day told the Senate Public Lands Committee that the oil situation is serious.

Almost simultaneously the House passed unanimously a bill to permit the Secretary of War to acquire land needed for coast defenses or army cantonments by lease or by condemnation during the war.

The Secretary of the Navy informed the Senate Committee that if the commandeering of coal and oil was not done negotiations must be entered into at once by the Government to require the opening up of oil and coal fields. He said the fuel supply must be regulated and the Government empowered to fix prices.

"The Navy oil reserves must be saved," he said, "for the future which we cannot foresee."

With 200 oil burning ships now being hurriedly built, Daniels admitted he did not know what the available oil supply of the country is. He suggested a Government survey of all oil fields to determine where fresh supplies might originate. He said the Government was going to get as much of its oil as possible from outside the United States "in order to conserve our own."

"If the war goes on for a year or two it will be absolutely vital that the oil in this country be materially increased because the demand would be increasingly greater," he declared. "Oil is the basis of conducting this war. Everything depends on it."

If Mexico were cut off as a source of supply, he declared, the drain on this country would be tremendous. "Every acre of oil land in America should be opened to the public before we open our naval reserve," Daniels said.

While Daniels was testifying at the Capitol, President Wilson called personally at the Federal Trade Commission, presumably to discuss the proposition by Daniels and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board that the commission fix fuel and steel prices.

INSULTS U. S. TO WRONG GIRL

Austrian Arrested for Remarks to Red Cross Workers.

An insult to the United States, its soldiers and the Red Cross was quickly resented in Brooklyn to-day by Miss Nellie K. Wahlig, a Red Cross worker. In a department store Paas Kokemoin, an Austrian, forty-two years old, living at No. 199 De Kalb Avenue, snatched his fist in her face and cried: "You no good, the United States is no good and its soldiers are rotten!"

Miss Wahlig's reply was to call Police Commissioner Hall of the Adams Street Station and lodge a complaint against the insult. In Adams Street Court Magistrate McElroy held him in \$500 bail for examination on Monday.

Jersey Mayor and Council Sent for \$25,000 Damages.

Ex-Mayor J. Ernest Thier of Montvale, now County Supervisor of Roads, at Bergen County, N. J., to-day started a suit against Mayor Calvin R. Moulton and Councilmen Avenue, Vroman, Reber and Murry to recover \$25,000 when Sheriff John W. Courter recently named Thier a member of one of the district exemption board on military registration the council passed a resolution accusing Thier of malfeasance in office while he was Mayor. Copies of the resolution were sent to Gov. Edge, the Sheriff and legislative members.

SLAYER COMMITTED CRIME AFTER STRUGGLE WITH VICTIM; DESCRIBES BURIAL OF BODY

Prisoner Breaks Down as He Declares He Killed Girl for Rejecting Love—American Woman Gives Testimony Before Italian Judge.

EXTRADITION IS DOUBTFUL; PENALTY IN ITALY IS "LIFE"

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 23.—Alfredo Cocchi, the fugitive New York motorcycle dealer, abandoned to-day his pretense of innocence of the murder of Ruth Cruger and confessed his guilt.

The admissions of the young Italian, whose escape the New York police failed to prevent, were made in tears, after searching interrogation by Judge Zucconi broke down Cocchi's reserve.

Prior to this examination Cocchi had coolly and insistently maintained he had known Miss Cruger only two days before her disappearance in February, when she went to his shop to have her skates sharpened, and had declared his conduct toward her was entirely correct.

Under Judge Zucconi's searching questions to-day, however, Cocchi became so agitated as his confession fell haltingly from his lips that the persons surrounding him believed he was about to have an epileptic fit.

He was granted time to recover and then resumed the story of how the eighteen-year-old Wadleigh High School graduate met death at his hands in the building where her body was recently unearthed from the cellar.

GIVES DETAILS OF BURIAL OF BODY.

After making up his mind to tell the truth, Cocchi talked freely and without reserve, gave full details of his crime, including the burial of Miss Cruger's body.

After the confession had been completed, the Judge directed the Clerk to read to Cocchi the written report of his deposition. The prisoner said it was correct, and later signed it. On returning to his cell, Cocchi said to the prison attendants:

"At last I feel relieved. I have freed myself from a nightmare which tortured my conscience. Now I have told everything, and I am ready to suffer any penalty."

Judge Zucconi questioned an American woman, a relative of Miss Cruger, who came here for the purpose of giving testimony concerning the motive for the crime, and the circumstances under which it was committed. The name and address of this woman have not been ascertained.

Upon being further interrogated by the police, who were not satisfied that the prisoner had told them the entire truth, Cocchi admitted that the murder had been preceded by an assault. He denied this previously. His confession is now considered to be complete.

Signor Venturini, Cocchi's counsel, was permitted to see him later. To the lawyer Cocchi told the complete story of the crime, this account being identical with the one he had previously given the authorities.

Attorney Venturini to-day presented a petition to the court to refuse the extradition of Cocchi. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked by the Court to obtain the evidence against Cocchi through the Italian Ambassador in Washington.

This is asked with reference to the article in the Italian penal code which provides for the trial here of any Italian subject committing abroad a crime punishable in Italy with not less than three years' imprisonment.

BEGS TO BE SENT TO HOSPITAL.

Cocchi had been steadily growing more restless in the close confinement under which he is kept by the Italian authorities and this morning he declared that he was ill with a fever and asked to be sent to a hospital. The prison doctor could find no symptoms of sickness and his request was refused. His confession followed.

Cocchi has shown great interest in what the newspapers are saying about him and has begged to be allowed to read the papers. This was refused as against the prison rules. The prisoner is not allowed to see any one but his jailer.

Cocchi's family is reputable, and public opinion here leaned to a belief in his innocence. His father and brother both expressed implicit confidence in his innocence on the strength of the story he told them long before his arrest.

His first story was that he left New York as a result of the jealousy